

FOO KEE BAK



MONEY CHANGER
118, Queen's Road, C.
Tels. 28065-28064

CHINA



MAIL

ESTABLISHED FOR OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS

"CHINA MAIL"

FRIDAY,
MARCH 22,
1946.

No. 33310

PRICE:
TEN CENTS

WING LUNG BANK

112, Queen's Road C.

Tels: 20524-20533

BANKERS &
GOLD DEALERS

SHAUKIWAN DISASTER

Munition Dumps Explode, Seriously Injuring 50 People; One Death Reported

Compulsory Evacuation Ordered By Police

"DUKE OF YORK" IN KURE

Tokyo, Mar. 21. The United States 6th Fleet Headquarters reported that the British battleship "Duke of York" has arrived in the port of Kure from Hong Kong, joining other ships already there.

The "Duke of York" is scheduled to visit the Tokyo area before the end of the month. Associated Press.

Mr. Menzies On Russia

Canberra, Mar. 21. Robert Menzies, opposition leader in the Australian Parliament, said today that "it is clear what Soviet Russia has abandoned the terms of the Atlantic Charter."

Speaking in a foreign affairs debate, Mr. Menzies applauded wartime Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Missouri speech and commented it is unfortunate that Stalin could see nothing in the speech except assertion of the "great doctrine of racial superiority."

Mr. Menzies declared: "There can be no real peace in the world unless every nation has respect for the territorial rights of others." He said that Russian security would not be endangered unless the Soviet Union quarrelled with the Western democracies. Associated Press.

UNDER ARREST

Tehran, Mar. 21. Sayyed Zia-ud-din Tabatabaiey, head of the Nationalist Party, and recognised leader of the extreme right in the recent Parliament was taken from his home last night by two men in the uniforms of colonels of the Iranian army.

Prince Firuz, political Under-Secretary of State and Director of Propaganda, told reporters that Tabatabaiey was "being arrested and put under preventive detention pending the investigation of certain charges."

Firuz said that the arrest was "ordered" by Premier Qavam Es Sultaneh. Associated Press.

10,023 EX-OFFICERS UNEMPLOYED

London, March 21. Asked in the House of Commons by Air Commodore Harvey, Conservative member for Macclesfield, how many ex-officers were on the waiting list of the Appointments Board, Labour Minister Isaacs said: "On March 11 10,023 men and women ex-officers (of whom 764 were ex-merchant navy officers) were registered as unemployed at the offices of the Appointments Department."

Commodore Harvey: "Does not the Right Honourable gentleman agree this is a staggering figure? Will he take special note of officers who have fought in both wars, are in their late fifties and have been out of work, and do what he can to get them work in the Colonial Office or some other Government Department?"

Mr. Isaacs: "Yes sir. The House has every right to be concerned about these men especially those who have come to the end of their life in services and have not had previous experience of industry. There is great difficulty about placing them, but we are receiving good results and much help from employers. But we cannot make jobs for them, and until firms get more production going they cannot place them."

"With warm encouragement of the Honourable members opposite, we hope to improve the position."

AFTER THREE HEAVY EXPLOSIONS AT MID-DAY WHICH CAUSED SEVERE PROPERTY DAMAGE, SERIOUSLY INJURED FIFTY PERSONS, INCLUDING ELEVEN BRITISH SERVICE PERSONNEL, AND CAUSED MINOR INJURIES TO PERHAPS TWO HUNDRED OTHERS, THE SHAUKIWAN DISTRICT LAST NIGHT LAY UNDER THE SHADOW OF FURTHER DISASTER, THE MENACE OF THE EXPLOSION OF A DUMP CONTAINING FIFTY-FIVE TONS OF AMMUNITION.

Fires started by the earlier explosions were in dangerous proximity to this dump, and though every effort was being made, under difficulties, to smother them, it was not expected that the "All Clear" could be given for at least twenty-four hours.

THE DISASTER, WHICH ALL VICTIMS COMPARED TO A J AIR RAID EXPERIENCE, ACTUALLY OCCURRED IN AMMUNITION DUMPS ASSOCIATED WITH LYEEMUN FOR, AND IT WAS OF SUCH PROPORTIONS THAT IT WAS A MIRACLE THAT ONLY ONE FATALITY WAS DEFINITELY REPORTED. AT ONE TIME DURING THE DAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT TWO BRITISH SERVICEMEN, WERE DEAD, BUT LAND FORCE H.Q. LATER STATED THAT THERE WAS NO CERTAINITY THAN ANYONE IN THE FORCES HAD BEEN KILLED.

What had happened was that Kung Nam village, in the direct line of the blast, had been virtually reduced to a ruin, and that Shaukiwan Village, the Colony's most thriving fishing centre, only escaped the same fate because of an intervening ridge of hill running down from the fort to the sea, which broke the force of the concussion.

SEVERAL OF THE ELEVEN SERVICE PERSONNEL INJURED SUFFERED FROM SEVERE BURNS, AND OTHERS WOULD PROBABLY HAVE SUFFERED SIMILARLY, BUT FOR THE FACT THAT BEFORE THE FIRST TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OCCURRED, A WARNING HAD BEEN GIVEN AND THOSE IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY, HAD AN OPPORTUNITY OF GETTING PARTIALLY CLEAR.

WARNING WAS POSSIBLE BECAUSE OF THE ORIGIN OF THE DISASTER. TWO LORRIES WERE ENGAGED IN LOADING OPERATIONS AT THE ENTRANCE TO AN AMMUNITION DUMP. ONE OF THEM, FOR REASONS NOT YET EXPLAINED, CAUGHT FIRE SOON AFTERWARDS. IT BLEW UP AND THERE FOLLOWED A WHOLE SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS, INCLUDING THREE OF TREMENDOUS FORCE WITHIN ROUGHLY FIVE MINUTES OF EACH OTHER.

These three explosions were heard plainly in the city, which soon afterwards was being gently showered with dust from the huge cloud which had been sent up by the blasts five miles away.

A complete picture of the disaster was still difficult last night. The damage and destruction was considerable and widespread, but at no one place did it assume the proportions of a major catastrophe. Casualties occurred as far away as a mile and a half. Men within a hundred yards suffered

injuries from one of the magazines when suddenly an alarm to "clear out" was given. All the men in the vicinity scattered for cover but they had not gone far when the first shattering explosion occurred, throwing many to the ground.

The eye-witness said he could not tell whether any of the party was injured. He himself was blown off his feet but he escaped without injury.

Row Of Magazines

Describing events, he said that the first explosion apparently started at the end of a row of magazines. The first occurred with terrific force, followed by several minor ones. Then a second big explosion took place about five minutes after the first. Five minutes after that, following several more "muffled" explosions, buildings near the scene were shaken by another heavy blast.

The immediate vicinity was completely covered with debris and a heavy pull of dust and smoke lay over the area, making it hard at the time to see more than a few feet. Giving an airman's impression, he likened the blast, to the shake-up likely to be made by "a couple of sticks" of bombs dropped on a small area.

Village Casualties

Three babies were among the ten persons injured in one house (a jeweller's establishment) in Shaukiwan village.

"We heard the explosion," said one of the more fortunate of the inmates, "but we did not know what had happened, and then the roof came crashing about our heads." Steel bars whirling through the air caused the damage. Coming in a cluster, they smashed

(Continued on Page 5)

MOSCOW

Moscow, Mar. 21. Informed foreign observers sensed a relaxation in the general atmosphere in Moscow, but said that it might be the "quiet before a storm."

The Russians had showed signs of nervousness last week in the midst of the publication of Mr. Churchill's Missouri speech and the following Russian denunciation. Many of them asked if there would be a war between Britain and Russia. Since then, the situation appears to be calmer. Associated Press.

Gave P.O.W. Death Injections

Yokohama, March 21.

The principal witness in a case against five Japanese war criminals suspect completely reversed his testimony to-day and admitted that as a prison camp doctor, he was ordered to kill Private Everett L. Tyler.

The doctor, Shuichi Nosu, told the 8th Army Commission as he stood on the witness stand that he was instructed to give death injections to the youth who died a few hours later in the hospital.

Private Tyler had been recaptured after having escaped from the Oanka camp and five defendants were charged with having clubbed and beaten him to death.

In the last few days, the defence had been casting the shadow of suspicion on Nosu. He said that the night before Tyler died, he made a telephone call to the adjutant and requested a permission to take Tyler to the hospital, but Tyler was still alive when he arrived.

He continued, saying that next morning the camp commander had told him that Tyler had been stabbed by a Japanese guard. Associated Press.

HOMMA TO DIE BY FIRING SQUAD

Tokyo, March 21.

General MacArthur approved to-day the conviction of Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma as a war criminal and directed the commanding general of the U.S. Army forces in the western Pacific to execute the death sentence by a firing squad.

After reviewing the case and the dissenting supreme court opinions, General MacArthur said: "If this defendant does not deserve his judicial fate, none in jurisdictional history ever did."

"There can be no greater, more heinous or more dangerous crime than mass destruction under the guise of military authority or military necessity of helpless men, incapable of further contribution to the war effort." Although he denounced General Homma particularly for the Bataan "march of death" on which thousands of Filipinos and Americans died, General MacArthur did not order him stripped of his uniform, as in the case of General Yamashita, so Homma will die a soldier's death in the Philippines which he conquered in 1941-42.

MacArthur's decision is final unless the White House intervenes.

Lieut. Gen. William H. Styer, AFWESPAC Commander in Manila, will set the time and arrange the details of the execution.

MacArthur declared: "I can find no circumstance of extenuation," and said Homma was given the fairest possible trial.

"No accused was ever given a more complete opportunity of defence," MacArthur said. "No judicial process was ever freer from prejudice."

The proceedings showed Homma lacked that basic firmness of character and moral fortitude essential to officers charged with high command of military forces in the field. The savagery which resulted have shocked the world.

Upholding the theory of a commanding officer's responsibility for his men's conduct, MacArthur said: "Soldiers of an army invariably reflect the attitude of their general. The leader is the essence. Isolated cases of flagrant abuse can only be a fixed responsibility of the highest field authority. The resultant liability is commensurate with the resultant crime. This places no new hazard on the Commander."

Memory Shamed

General MacArthur asserted: "There are few parallels in infamy and tragedy, with the brutalization of troops who in good faith had laid down their arms. It is a peculiar aversion that the victims were a garrison whose heroism and valour never has been surpassed."

"Of all the fighting men of all times, none deserved more the honours of war in their hour of final agony. The callousness of the denial has never been exceeded. This violation of fundamental codes of civility which have ruled all honorable military men throughout the ages in the treatment of defeated opponents will forever shame the memory of the victorious troops." Associated Press.

HONG KONG REFUTES RICE STATEMENT

THE STATEMENT MADE BY DR. TINGFU TSIANG IN ATLANTIC CITY ON WEDNESDAY THAT HONG KONG HAD RECEIVED 34,000 TONS OF RICE IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR WAS CATEGORICALLY DENIED BY THE HONG KONG ADMINISTRATION SPOKESMAN TO DAY.

HE SAID THE ALLOCATION IS ACTUALLY 36,000 TONS AND LESS THAN HALF OF THIS HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

Referring to Dr. Tsiang's statement that "not one grain of rice had been received by China," the Hong Kong spokesman said this was not a fact.

Rice had been handled by the Hong Kong Authorities on behalf of U.N.R.R.A. for transshipment to China in February and 8,161 tons were at present being unloaded for the same purpose.

Explaining the machinery for obtaining rice the spokesman said that after allocations had been made by the Combined Food Board in Washington from estimated available supplies, the task of removing rice from the production area to the consumption area falls on the official Agency responsible for that area.

Unique Position

Both U.N.R.R.A. and Hong Kong were unable, in the period under review, to obtain their full quotas for a variety of reasons, including lack of available supplies and shipping. In fact, full allocations have never been available and future prospects are not encouraging.

Moreover, the spokesman continued, Hong Kong's position was unique in that it produced in one year only sufficient rice to feed its population for less than a week, and its food position at the present moment is actually precarious; the Hong Kong rice ration per person per day is only 8-czs, as compared with complete freedom of purchase on the mainland of China, one of the world's greatest rice producers.

"Full Of Anger"

Atlantic City, Mar. 21. Dr. T. F. Tsiang, head of the China Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, charged yesterday

at the U.N.R.R.A. Conference that the Combined Food Board had allocated three times as much rice to British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies as to China.

Tsiang said he was "full of anger" at these allocations. He took the floor at the policy committee session to disclose that China was assigned 18,000 tons of rice for the first quarter of this year. He said that for the same period British Malaya was allocated 58,000 and the Dutch East Indies 55,000 tons.

Tsiang said that China fully supported the Polish resolution to require the Combined Food Board to heed U.N.R.R.A.'s requirements fully. He said "The impression has spread that the receiving countries are not being dealt with fairly." Associated Press.

Lords Debate Officers' Pay Scales

London, March 21. New pay scales for officers were discussed in the House of Lords to-day.

Lord Balfour said the scheme was an undoubted improvement on pre-war conditions, but the answer to the question whether it would attract the best material for the forces and give content to officers was "only partially". Pay and allowances should be made comparable, not to pre-war conditions, but to what industry and commerce could offer men of similar talent and calibre. On that basis the proposed scales could be considered satisfactory only when we left the present high taxation level.

It was estimated that over 60 per cent of the middle-aged married officers with children would in future lose out.

Lord Balfour said, when told that the pay of British officers was subject to taxation, commented: "Who on earth should make soldiers subject to tax? The whole thing is immoral."

The Marquess of Reading said he was troubled over the doubt as to the incidence of taxation upon combined pay and allowances under the new system which he described as yet another instance of a treasury device of giving lavishly with one hand and taking away more with the other.

Lord Mansfield said that the increase in service emoluments of 31.8 per cent, compared with the figures of 61 per cent, for other ranks and between 50 and 75 per cent, for men in industry and much of that increase would return to the treasury in tax.

"No Real Career"

Field Marshal Lord Chetwode complained he could not understand why it was possible to compare in the least the position of an officer in the Army with that of an ordinary citizen. An ordinary citizen went where he liked and when he liked. A soldier went where he was told and when he was told. It was wrong to speak of a career in the Army because there was no real career in it, he held. He had hoped to be able to congratulate the Government on being the first to propose an adequate rate of pay for officers of the three services, but was not so certain now, and he had heard that three pay secretaries who had been working on the White Paper had been unable to make out what it meant.

Lord Gifford said that in the past it was customary to reward leaders of the fighting services at the end of the war. He asked whether Government was really determined in its refusal to give merit. — Reuter.

THE WEATHER

To-day's forecast: Overcast with occasional drizzle. Yesterday's temperature: Maximum: 68 degrees at 1 p.m. Minimum: 59 degrees at 7 a.m. Maximum humidity: 97 per cent.

CHINA MAIL

Windsor House

Managing Editor: W. J. Keates

Telephones: 24354

Reporters & General Office 32312

Advertising & Accounts 33023

Subscription Rates:

3 months H.K.\$ 9.00

6 months H.K.\$ 18.00

One year H.K.\$ 36.00

Status Quo Ante?

It looks very much as though the Colonial Office is cooking up for Hong Kong a civil service recipe that will cause acute heartburn. Private information from London indicates that instead of a new team with new ideas and a new policy, the Colony is to get back the Old Gang steeped in the old tradition. And that is the last thing we want. No-one takes pleasure in disparagement. It would in any case be as unjust as it is unwise to lump together all the Colony's former senior officials in a common category as it would be to single out individuals as grove-imbedded incompetents. Among those whose names have been mentioned as expecting to return to Hong Kong in the near future are some who will be warmly welcomed. But that is beside the point. It is the overall quality of the administration which found its functions summarily suspended in December 1941 that matters, and to say that the Hong Kong public was unable to work up any enthusiasm is putting it mildly. If, therefore, the effect of Colonial Office appointments to the new civil government is, virtually, to restore the status quo ante, and that is the threat held out, criticism is likely to be keen. Objection arises on several grounds. In the first place, it is doubtful, even if Hong Kong had not been swept by the ravages of war, whether the old regime, based upon privilege, careers for cadets, and an enormous "Sterling Salary" budget, could have long survived. The voice of the progressive element had been somewhat modified in its insistence, it is true, but only because of the impact of European War problems on local conditions. It was ready to call for the new dispensation when imperial necessities were less clamorous. This being so, it is deplorable, folly, to throw away the magnificent opportunity for a fresh start presented by the misfortunes of war. Everybody knows that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, but apparently there is no corresponding piece of proverbial wisdom to apprise the Colonial Office pundits which way the wind is blowing. In the last few months, public opinion has not been vigorous in expression because it has simply been taking it for granted that substantial changes in the structure of Hong Kong's administrative machinery were in blueprint. This implied the elimination of dead wood, and the appointment of new officials to certain key posts entrusted with a well-defined task. Information, therefore, which indicates that these expectations are to be disappointed, represents for the Colony a severe let-down. It portends an attempt to run the same old show in the same old way; in other words, to slip back quickly into the old groove. Yet surely it should have been obvious by now that it is upon an entirely new approach that much of the harmony of government and of society at large in the coming years will depend.

RUSSIA REFUSES

Washington, Mar. 21. Russia has refused to discuss her economic ties with Eastern European countries as part of negotiations for a \$1,000,000,000 loan from the United States, informed officials said yesterday. Russian economic relations with countries such as Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary, was among subjects of discussion laid down by the United States for deliberations on the loan request. Informers said that Government officials were re-examining conditions to see if it might be possible to meet Russia's demand for a loan. Associated Press.

THE PROBLEM OF CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

I picked up Leslie Arthur Brown, an unremarkable citizen as you could pick in a day's picking, on a cold, damp day at No. 4 Military Dispersal Unit, Albany-street, N.W.1.

He is a short, wiry young man, with a sharp, wiry face, the skin drawn tight as an apple around his cheekbones. He is a brown-eyed, practical young man, thoughtful, steady and articulate, and keen to fall in with the Etonian Standard scheme of publicising a problem in its most personal aspects.

He came promptly to our first rendezvous carrying a little self-consciousness. I thought, copies of the more closely written newspapers and a copy of the Spectator under his arm. I am still not certain of that self-consciousness, but at any rate it was lost frequently during subsequent meetings under the gentle ministrations of brown ale, to which Leslie Brown is partial above all other liquors, and which he always drinks if he can get it.

Dehydrated, the life of Leslie Brown began on April 3, 1918 when he was born, son of a Liverpool cobbler. Life continued through elementary school and the comparatively placid routine of becoming an organ-tuner's assistant and a cook, and took a sharp turn left on November 20, 1938, on which day Leslie Brown presented himself to his Majesty as a prospective soldier. He was accepted on November 24 of that Munich year.

"I was a bit patriotic," he says briefly, "and I could see war coming."

Leslie Brown saw war, not a hero's war, but war, largely from the confines of tents, Nissen huts, and the backs of three-ton lorries converted to officers' cockpits, where, as an soldier to another, he cooked for soldiers.

He saw war in this way on representative and favourite British fight fronts—France, Belgium until Dunkirk, Egypt until Ben-Hazi, and, after the retrospectively miniature disaster in the Dodecanese, from behind the wire boues, dardies of German prison camps. He was relieved of this plight two years later by the Russian army, was flown to freedom by the Americans, and took 12 weeks' convalescence in England before rejoining the Army as a cook.

He entered the Army as a private, and was demobilised as one. That was on February 1, this year.

To-day Leslie Brown is 27, with 28 come up fast. The young man who was chef at a Llandudno hotel before the war has, like several millions of Britons, packed a wealth of experience into the interval. He has travelled, made new friends, has had his first airplane ride, has kissed a French girl, has ridden 95 miles on a stolen bicycle through Hitler's Germany, has seen fighting fish and sleep in a hammock, and has waged quite alone in Europe in a mad fortnight's post-liberation hike.

None of which could, or did, happen in Llandudno. He has moreover spent—his hundreds of thousands of his fellow-countrymen have spent—between a quarter and a third of his lived life in the Army.

To-day Leslie Brown, "ex-soldier," is looking for a job. Leslie Brown, like all young men returning from the Army, has job-hunting advantages. He has some time, some money. In Leslie's case the time amounts to four months, based on the regulation 56 days plus service over-seas. His money consists of a bank balance of £147.2s. 7d., accrued from payments made when he ceased to be P.O.-W., and from savings. In addition, he is to be paid pay (8s. 3d. a day) and ration money (8s. 5d. a day), and there is something like £30 to come as gratuity and post-war credit on that day in June when all War Office responsibilities for Leslie Brown end.

Leslie Brown remembers the day War Office responsibility began. He remembers the strange night in '38 when, habituated to sleeping between sheets in his own comfortable room at Llandudno, he found himself suddenly in a hard barracks-room bed with 20 snoring companions in the barracks. He remembers the tin box for his kit, the terrible boots and awful haircut, the 14s. a week pay. He remembers being "chased around by everybody"; the phrase: "You're in the Army now."

Leslie Brown's post-war problem differs from vast numbers of others in two happy respects. Firstly, he has few family or domestic worries.

Leslie, moreover, has a trade. He has a pre-war profession and a background in civvy street. He has something to sell, and a highly marketable something at that.

At the age of 18, Leslie Brown went to the Liverpool School of Cookery. He emerged six months later, qualified. When he joined up, 20 years old, he was chef at an hotel in Llandudno.

For Leslie Brown, war did not mean the end of cooking. As a gunner he cooked for an Arctic battery that moved to France on September 6, 1939. He cooked the battery's first meal before leaving England—its first on roasting

The greatest human problem in Britain's contemporary history is the mass absorption of her fighting Forces, of both sexes, of all ages and of an infinite variety of social callings into civilian life.

To the Government, this is a mass problem: to the People, highly individual. Each man and woman who fought for Britain and has now chosen civilian life as a career is faced with our individual problems: (1) Making enough money to live on; (2) getting somewhere to live in; (3) re-tuning family relations; and (4) going through that process generally called readjustment.

The problem has limitless permutations. No story is the same. For one man it is all uphill; for another, roller-coasting. In large, the human problem is not whether the civilian clothes suddenly handed over the counter at Olympia or Wembley are tight around a soldier's body—but whether the civilian life which is handed over simultaneously is tight around his soul.

By
PETER DUFFIELD

France. On May 10 last year when everything broke loose, he dropped his diaphana for a while and stepped into the gunpit. But he was back cooking on a troop-ship round the Cape in 41. He joined the Army Catering Corps in Egypt.

Leslie Brown believes that his education in the narrow realm of Army rations will pay slight dividends in civvy street, but he aims to cook again.

In his last few months' Army life, he has considered this carefully and intelligently. With the wartime legacy of wanderlust, he would prefer to cook abroad. He figured there were three main courses open: that he could cook (1) aboard a ship of the Merchant Navy, (2) for the Allied Control Commission in Germany, or (3) at home, in town or country.

A fourth project, he says, stands always in his mind. The home that he might emigrate to New Zealand, Australia or South Africa, his personal gold star award going to New Zealand.

With a trade domestic liberty, and those two Government start-up bonuses, time and a bank balance, Leslie's job-hunting is not immediate. Yet within three days of his "demob," as much bored by his own company as anything else, his search began. He had installed himself in the Union Jack Club at Waterloo (18, 9d. a night), eaten a few good meals in Soho ("my one extra-vagance"), seen two movies, done a little window shopping and a little buying (a scarf at 16s. 6d., a pair of shoes at 22 15s., some ties between 6s. 6d. and 12s. 6d., and two shirts at 14s. and 18s. 6d.), has been to a dance at P.O.W. Club, Cadogan-square, when he found himself walking up Oxford-street. He dropped in at the Resettlement Advice office opposite D. H. Evans.

All his life, in and out of the Army, Leslie Brown was "Brown." He was called "Brown" in his hotel, and "Brown" by most of his officers and N.C.O.s. He was "Tupper" to his intimates. There was another "Tupper" Brown in his unit and a third man whose actual name was Tupper. "When anybody yelled 'Tupper' in the Army," recalls Leslie Brown, "all three of us would jump."

In his hour-long interview in Oxford-street Leslie Brown was called Mr. Brown for the first time he could remember. "I waited about half-an-hour," he says, "and then my name—Mister Brown—was called and I had an interview with a middle-aged, sort of motherly woman. She must have made about 20 telephone calls for me on the possibilities of becoming a ship's cook, and saved me at least a week's tramping and town."

He had inquiries next about the Allied Control Commission in Germany. I was told there were jobs going, and was given a list of prospects and salaries and their address in Norfolk House. I went down there, had an interview with most helpful people, and signed an application for a job as officers' mess caterer.

Leslie Brown captured on Gos, brought by ship and cattle-truck through Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Austria; remembers February 1944 when he escaped alone from a prison factory and was free for five nights, four days.

He had a hand-drawn map drafted by a friend, a soldier, an address of the Holland "contact," and a list of the factory.

With his cooking knowledge he had constructed two puddings, a pair of finely grated biscuits, jam, milk, pudgler, raisins, prunes; the other of spam cheese and potato; enough, he estimated for a 17-day journey.

On the fifth day out in Germany he was accepted.

He was accepted as a cook back to Germany," he says, "it's a well-paid job with allowances, and after hard work I could enjoy my leave much more I want to go to Scandinavia and Switzerland, especially

in their job and in people. They appeared to feel the challenge of this tremendous resettlement problem. They take a pride in being able to answer or in giving the answer to any question however tricky. You are told that your problem can be dealt with in such and such a Ministry. In Room X, by Mr. Y. There is a humorous slide to all this. The wife of a soldier in Burma arrived at one office in November clutching a child in each hand. "Please tell me where I can get some groworks for the kids," she asked. The advice officer did not answer that this was hardly a resettlement problem but telephoned a friend whom he knew had a small stock of fire-works and the children took their quibs. Then there was the demobbed soldier whose wife flicked a letter in an official buff envelope of the marketplace into the fire. The husband had not seen it. He did not know where it was from. He arrived, looking worried, at the advice office. The officer discovered that it was a reply from the Board of Trade following an application made by the man for a licence to start a business. It asked him to call for an interview.

Another man had everywhere fixed up to restart his old business of window-cleaning, except a collapsible ladder. In ironic mood he challenged the advice centre. There was a collapsible ladder in town, a second-hand one, and the advice officer traced it.

While still in the Forces we can write to the Resettlement Advice Office in your home town. A "make" or "miniature" intelligence Ask your O.C. how to do this. You have a Civvie Street problem.

There are now scores of these offices which specialise in advice on how to deal with Civvie Street problems—no question barred. Wales has 30. Where the establishment of a special department in the Labour Exchange with an advice officer in charge. Have your questions about release, resettlement, training, wages, pensions, housing and what not can be answered just as quickly and thoroughly.

In the month when these offices opened in Wales, they attracted only 2,700 "customers." In February the total of advice seekers had jumped up to more than 10,000. More men and women were being demobbed of course but the increase was also due to the fact that the offices had become better known as places where practical advice was available.

I have visited several of these advice centres. The first thing that impressed me was the keen type of man the Ministry had chosen and trained as advice officers. They gave me the impression they were really interested

Britain's "Milk Bars" New Style

By
J. C. Griffith-Jones

The "milk bars" that have sprung up all over Britain since the war ended are becoming increasingly popular now. The chromium plate and gay paintwork of the Ministry of Labour's chain of Resettlement Advice offices is responsible for this description. Alternatively they are known as "ice-cream parlours."

The other reason for this is that the Service people tend to be sceptical of what Government Departments can do for them.

There are now scores of these offices which specialise in advice on how to deal with Civvie Street problems—no question barred. Wales has 30. Where the establishment of a special department in the Labour Exchange with an advice officer in charge. Have your questions about release, resettlement, training, wages, pensions, housing and what not can be answered just as quickly and thoroughly.

In the month when these offices opened in Wales, they attracted only 2,700 "customers." In February the total of advice seekers had jumped up to more than 10,000. More men and women were being demobbed of course but the increase was also due to the fact that the offices had become better known as places where practical advice was available.

I have visited several of these advice centres. The first thing that impressed me was the keen type of man the Ministry had chosen and trained as advice officers. They gave me the impression they were really interested

in their job and in people. They appeared to feel the challenge of this tremendous resettlement problem. They take a pride in being able to answer or in giving the answer to any question however tricky. You are told that your problem can be dealt with in such and such a Ministry. In Room X, by Mr. Y. There is a humorous slide to all this. The wife of a soldier in Burma arrived at one office in November clutching a child in each hand. "Please tell me where I can get some groworks for the kids," she asked. The advice officer did not answer that this was hardly a resettlement problem but telephoned a friend whom he knew had a small stock of fire-works and the children took their quibs. Then there was the demobbed soldier whose wife flicked a letter in an official buff envelope of the marketplace into the fire. The husband had not seen it. He did not know where it was from. He arrived, looking worried, at the advice office. The officer discovered that it was a reply from the Board of Trade following an application made by the man for a licence to start a business. It asked him to call for an interview.

Another man had everywhere fixed up to restart his old business of window-cleaning, except a collapsible ladder. In ironic mood he challenged the advice centre. There was a collapsible ladder in town, a second-hand one, and the advice officer traced it.

While still in the Forces we can write to the Resettlement Advice Office in your home town. A "make" or "miniature" intelligence Ask your O.C. how to do this. You have a Civvie Street problem.

THE ROAD BACK

Scandinavia, the home of home d'oeuvre, I've always taken a great interest in the decorative side of cooking—parties, banquets and so on.

In an hour, in Oxford-street Leslie Brown's post-war future was planned and plotted. His first application has been made. The case-history of Leslie Brown, civilian, would be incomplete without some mention of one strong emotional compulsion. He is still sufficiently newly released to have an instinctive desire to cling to Army environment, to the friends and atmosphere that have surrounded almost all his adult life.

His last unit was stationed at West Wickham, close enough to his present London life to make visits there cheap and practicable. He has visited his old outfit several times. He has, as a matter of fact, already spent two nights in his old room at camp, drawn there by an inner force majeure widely shared, perhaps by fellow-demobes.

Many times in our meetings Leslie Brown mentioned, with a kind of earnest nostalgia, the pleasures of old times in the Army. One day when he went to get his food and clothing coupons from the local Food Office he came a little late for his appointment. The inefficiency of civilian life," he apologised, "after the efficiency of the Army."

Another time, over his brown ale, he said: "Looking back, even over the two years prisoner of war, I had a good time. I'm really quite heartbroken to leave."

With the impact of Army life still indelibly upon him a man with an ineradicable past, Leslie Brown has not yet got a job. He has made the first steps, as millions are making them, like a brave toddler baby in a strange new world.

It is not my job to prophesy. Yet if the story of Leslie Brown were catalogued in the vast library of "roads back," it would go under, I suppose, the heading "lucky." He has the triple franchise of time money and experience. The appalling weight of immediate financial and family worry is on other shoulders—not on his. He has domestic elbow-room.

How many are there like that?

LANE NORCUTT

You can't hope to cure yourself of that wanderlust without a copy of our Victory Atlas, the would-be emigrant's friend. Indeed, it is ridiculous to try.

This is because international culinary experts and harmon have cunningly conspired to work on an entirely new principle. Let us suppose that you have a craving to leave this island fortress and go to, say, Yozgad, in Turkey, or the Bissagos Isles, off North Africa, either for over or for a holiday from austerity.

Well, we know that you can't do that, so we have omitted these places entirely from the map.

In their stead you will find a dainty foreign recipe, which will give you the illusion of forbidden travel, thereby relieving you temporarily of that boxed-in feeling and that mawing dread of English peace-time food.

Read what Mrs. Bottle of Bagwash, Sussex, writes:

"I am a housewife. I wanted to leave me to become a Free Indian, but when he looked in your Atlas he couldn't find anywhere to go—only a recipe for Balauchistan Curry. So we had that instead, and now he is quite resigned to his fate again and has even promised to take me to the picture next Saturday."

(The Rev. Timothy Losh, M.A., writes:)

"I might never have tasted Baghdad Sparridge. Bhagat Browed from fermented prunes and fig gases. If I hadn't opened your Atlas at random on a railway bookstall while trying to escape from East Putney. It is certainly the cup that cheers and consoles."

Write to us for an *Illegal Free booklet and risk nothing more.*

To-day's Cooking Hint for Protecting Yourself Against Government Inspectors of All Sorts:

Take the pointed end of a lightly boiled carrot, garnish with elude, and stick it in the kitchen keyhole.

"Somewhere I'll Find You"

At first sight this film looks as though it is going to be another of those newspaper stories, in which the reporters spend most of their time wittering at the expense of the editor, rather than reporting. However, when Lena Turner appears, and the action moves to Hanoi and Batavia, the tempo speeds up.

Lena Turner is not, perhaps, quite the right person to play Paula Leno, a woman war-cor-

BY THE WAY

By Beachcomber

A very angry man was holding forth about steel production. He said the figures were a disgrace, and that people weren't working hard enough.

His neighbour turned on him and shouted, "And how much steel do you produce?" The angry man answered equally loudly, "I'm an accountant." "There you are!" cried the other man, with a triumphant sweep of his arm. "What do you mean, there I am?" shouted the angry man. "That's nothing to do with it." But his neighbour had the assemblage with him. They all thought he had won a crushing victory, and they all glowered at the man who produced no steel.

Public Opinion Hardens

I imagine that every time that man returns to the inn he will be held up to execration as the beastly fellow who produces no steel. Every time he opens his mouth they will say, "What right have you to talk? Go and produce some steel, instead of lounging about here." He will be pointed out to strangers. "See that chap? He doesn't produce an ounce of steel." Sarcastic women will say of him, "You'd think he'd be ashamed to show his face, after what he admits. The Government ought to jolly well force him to produce steel. Where would we be if everybody went about boasting and shouting, 'Steel? Not me. I don't produce the stuff and I can't intend to.' Why, where would we have been in the war if everyone had gone on like that, not producing any steel?"

The Storm Breaks

"Just because he's too lazy to produce steel, he thinks he can give himself airs. I suppose he's too grand to touch the stuff. And for all he cares, we might all starve. He wouldn't lift a finger to get a bit of steel. Not he! Him and his accountancy. That won't get us the steel. All he cares about is himself. Steel's not good enough for him, I suppose. He ought to be in prison, that's what. Sixty years the cat, that's what. Fascist. Our boys didn't go out to fight so that swine like him could sit back and refuse to produce steel. Concentration camp, that's where he ought to be. A deputation to Parliament about him."

Eagle Stunned by Falling Cheese

"The genuine music-lover," writes a critic, "will not be distracted by the appearance of the player or singer." If she is wearing diving-boots, an old dressing-gown, and a bushy, he will just close his eyes, and concentrate on the music.

Wonders Of The Quartz Crystal

Britain is receiving a number of inquiries from abroad for her quartz crystal oscillator clock, which is accurate to within one thousandth part of a second per day. The clock is the result of wartime research work (in connection with aircraft equipment) carried out by the Post Office engineers in their radio laboratory. Quartz crystals were embedded in the equipment that made possible the first long-distance radio, and altogether 30,000 crystals of this type were produced by the Post Office engineers in four years.

The principle is that quartz crystal is finely sliced and the slices energized into vibration when connected appropriately to a valve amplifier. The resultant vibrations are very constant in rate and the quartz crystal can be used as a precise clock, for an interval of time may be measured by counting the number of crystal vibrations which occur.

Britain's Royal Observatory had three quartz clocks installed in February 1944. The result was a five-fold improvement in the accuracy of time signals transmitted by the "Pips" in war. These quartz clocks will also be of great value in the study of the earth's rotation, and when more are being installed in the Observatory.

Three of these, the world's most wonderful clocks, are now on view in the Imperial Science Museum in London. The most recent addition to the list of Britain's museums to reopen since the war.

respondent, but she makes a fairly convincing job of the part. Clark Gable and Robert Sterling as the Davis brothers both give a good performance. Robert Sterling is one of the newer male stars of Hollywood, a pleasant young man. This film is often funny, sometimes exciting, and on the whole good entertainment. Now showing at the Kings.

D. W. ARNOLD

TO-DAY IN EUROPE

By
RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

One of UNO's most serious defects is that the small powers in Europe are much under-represented. Sweden, Southern Ireland, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Italy at present are all excluded from membership—the first six because they were neutral, Italy because she was one of the Axis powers. It may not yet be practical politics to urge their admission. Since one blackball by one of the Big Five automatically excludes a country it may indeed be a very long time before all these powers are admitted. Yet surely it is obvious that, if UNO is to function effectively as a world organisation, the more countries that participate, the better.

Of these seven excluded nations, the one which perhaps has the strongest case for admission is Portugal. Two objections are generally urged against the entry of neutrals into the world organisation. Either it is said that they helped the Axis more than they helped the Allies, or it is said that they are governed by Fascist or semi-Fascist regimes. On both these scores, Portugal can certainly challenge comparison with Argentina, which has been admitted.

It is true to say that no other small neutral rendered such services to the Allied cause as did Portugal. Portugal's attitude was not, of course, dictated by ideological considerations and her help to the Allies was not influenced by love of the Allies. Though her traditional alliance with Great Britain certainly had a powerful sentimental influence on public opinion, like every other country's her conduct was governed almost exclusively by self-interest. The fact that this small country rendered the Allies great services was due to geographical reasons and also to the good luck that she was governed by Salazar, one of the ablest of European statesmen, and that he was able to take a long-sighted view of his country's true interests.

The first great service which Portugal rendered the Allies was the part she played in keeping Spain from joining the Axis powers. This process started in 1939, when Salazar concluded the first Iberian Pact with Franco. This pact was further reinforced by successive agreements in 1942 and 1943.

The object of all these agreements was to preserve the neutrality of the Iberian Peninsula. Franco was as anxious to keep his country out of the war as was Salazar, but the Spanish dictator was far more subject to German and Italian pressure than was the dictator of Portugal. There were several times when it seemed as if Spain would be partly forced and partly tempted into the war on the side of the Axis. Invariably, Salazar used his influence to keep Spain neutral.

He not only told Franco but also told the Germans that, if Spain became a belligerent on the Axis side, Portugal would automatically be forced to fulfil her full treaty obligations to Great Britain and enter the war on the side of the Western Allies. There is no doubt that this influence, exercised patiently and continuously over many years, exercised a decisive effect in keeping Spain out of the war.

That the Allies knew where Salazar stood in this matter is shown by the little-known fact that, on the night the Allies landed in North Africa, in November, 1942, the British Ambassador in Lisbon was instructed to inform Salazar and to ask him to use his influence to deter Franco from intervention. And all who fought in the North African campaign can judge how disastrous, and possibly fatal, Spanish intervention might have been at that particular moment.

The other outstanding service which Portugal rendered the Allies was in allowing them to occupy the Azores and to use them as a Naval air base. This not only eased the British-American task in the Battle of the Atlantic, but enabled thousands of American aircraft to cross the Atlantic by the shortest and most convenient route. Some risk of German reprisals was inherent in this decision and, if service to the Allied war effort is to continue to be one criterion by which fitness for membership in UNO is to be judged, this service certainly ranks high among those rendered by neutral countries.

As to the other criterion—whether Portugal's regime is too Fascist to make her a worthy member of UNO—this calls for dispassionate appraisal.

A SMILING MURDERER

"I Am A Gentleman" Statement

Veterans Put In The Hold

Honolulu, March 21.
Forty-four wounded Hawaiian veterans of Japanese ancestry who fought in the U.S. Army from Italy to France said to-day that they forced to travel in the hold of the transport "President Hayes" while civilians occupied staterooms and cabins.

Nine of the men had lost arms or legs. One veteran was paralysed from the waist down. One of them said that discouraged Hawaiians have been waiting in San Francisco for as long as two months.

All of them declared they were bitter at the treatment received at Camp Stoneman, California. In Washington, the State Department spokesman said "if formal complaint is made, the War Department will take action."

The servicemen voiced their complaints in the newspapers. The spokesman for the San Francisco Army Post Embarkation Office said that the accommodation on the transport was "far superior to those provided to thousands of men already returned home."

He said that 11 of the Nisei were assigned to the sick bay while the others were put into the troop hold which had a 70-man capacity. He also spoke of arrangements made for the comfort of the Nisei. Associated Press.

Doctor's Gesture In The Dock

PARIS, MARCH 21.
THE 49-YEAR-OLD DR MARCEL PETIOT WAS SMILING BROADLY WHEN HE ENTERED THE COURT HERE THIS AFTERNOON FOR THE THIRD DAY'S HEARING OF CHARGES AGAINST HIM OF MURDERING 27 PEOPLE DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION. HE SEEMED SURPRISED, HOWEVER, WHEN HE CAUGHT SIGHT OF THE CROWDS OF PRESS AND CAMERA-MEN, WHO EVEN OVERFLOWED INTO THE DOCK.

It is likely that the court will adjourn to the accused's house tomorrow to inspect the "death chamber" and other grim fittings, where he is said to have disposed of his victims' bodies.

Petiot stated during questioning that he and his resistance group provided a man named Guernov, victim No. 3, who disappeared from his home in Paris in January, 1942, with false papers to go to Argentina, and that he had received code letters from the man since he arrived in Buenos Aires.

The President of the court said the French police had called Buenos Aires and no trace could be found of the man, to which the accused retorted that the Argentine was "well known to be a German colony."

During to-day's exchanges, the counsel representing the relatives of one of the victims, said: "Every time you mention some one who can testify to the truth of what you say, he has either disappeared or is dead." When the counsel for the relatives demanded again to-day that he give names in his evidence, Petiot rolled back his cuffs with an elegant gesture and said dramatically: "I am a gentleman, and when I have said 'No' once, I do not change my mind. (Yesterday he refused to give the names of his associates)."

Bad Frenchmen

Petiot told the court that he and his organization executed two

men and their wives, informers of the Gestapo, with pieces of rubber tubing filled with lead, at the home of one of his comrades. He told the court that four men and five women among his victims were "bad Frenchmen and Frenchwomen." Their money, he said, was still in the pockets of their clothes, or hidden under their coat lapels.

The court decided that the suitcases containing these victims, which are piled on one side of the court, should be examined at once.

All Confused

When the court resumed, the clerk began opening five suitcases, produced a dinner jacket and other clothes belonging to a victim named Adrien, whom Petiot claims to have executed as a "collaborator," but a search of two suitcases revealed no money, and further search of the remaining three suitcases was abandoned after the public prosecutor said: "I did not say the money was sewn in the clothes of these specific victims. I said the victims had money on them when they were killed."

The court was impressed by the unerring facility with which Petiot identified the suitcases in the great pile.

For the first time since the trial began he asked permission to sit down.

During the questioning about nine Jewish victims, various counsels referred to them by various names by which they had been known in Paris, and Petiot said: "Please refer each one by the name by which I knew them, otherwise I become all confused." The trial will be resumed tomorrow afternoon. —Reuter.

Hong Kong At Far East Food Talks

Rangoon, March 21.
Lord Killen, who has arrived in Singapore and who has been charged by the British Government to investigate the critical food situation in South-East Asia with the view to suggest urgent relief measures, has decided to hold a conference of the principal British authorities in South-East Asia, it was announced here to-day.

The conference, it is expected, will be attended by the governors of Ceylon, Malaya, Borneo and Hong Kong, representatives of the government of India, the British military and foreign service representatives from French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies.

The object of this preliminary conference is to prepare an agenda for the main Singapore conference, and will open on or about March 25. The main Singapore conference is expected to begin in the middle of April. —Reuter.

New Chairman Of Soviet Presidium

Moscow, March 21.
Nikolai Shvernik, 58, is the new chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. He has been first vice-chairman since February 1, 1944. Shvernik, who has been a member of the Communist Party since 1902 and who became the People's Commissar of workers and peasants inspection in 1929 was also named a Secretary of the Communist Party, of the Central Committee in 1926.

In 1929 he was elected chairman of the Central Committee of the Metal Union and in 1930, he became general secretary of the Union Soviet of Trades Unions. He was given the order of Lenin on January 24, 1946 for successfully carrying out the government assignment of providing a working force for industry construction and transportation during the war. Shvernik is the son of a janitor. In his new post, which is generally called that of the President of the Soviet Union—he succeeded Mikhail Kalinin, 71, who resigned because of failing eyesight, Kalinin is known as the "Grand Old Man of the Soviet Union" and has held the office for 27 years. Kalinin and Stalin, both of whom greeted the new chairman of the Council of Ministers, were given an ovation by the Supreme Soviet Presidium before the first postwar session adjourned.

Among the seven vice-chairmen named to the Council of Ministers was Marshal Lavrenti R. Beria, often mentioned as the possible successor to Stalin. He was also named to the Political Bureau, the internal policy making body of the Communist party. A. F. Gorin was re-elected the secretary of the presidium, while Ivan T. Golosov was re-elected the president of the Supreme Court. —Associated Press.

U.S. Still Refuses

Paris, Mar. 21.
The American Ambassador, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, this afternoon handed to the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, the American reply to the second French note in favour of raising the Spanish issue before the Security Council.

The American reply reiterated the earlier American objections against this procedure. With the British and American Governments having twice refused the French suggestions, the French Government will have to decide at its next meeting on Friday whether it will, nevertheless, go ahead and raise the matter at the Security Council.

According to French official circles there is nothing in the temporary regulations of the U.N.O. which will prevent the French Government bringing the matter up at the last minute in time for the Security Council meeting on March 26. —Reuter.

Cairo, March 21.
Sir Ronald Campbell, new British Ambassador to Egypt, tonight arrived in Cairo, where he will present his credentials to King Farouk before starting on the talks for revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. —Reuter.

Food Riots Begin In Hamburg

Hamburg, March 21.
The first signs of food riots among hungry German civilians were reported yesterday by the German Police of Hamburg who dispersed mobplundering a railway goods train and breaking into bakeries.

Nearly 200 civilians raided a train, ripping open bags of oats. Seven bakery shops were broken into by groups of 15 to 20 persons who stole bread.

Police dispersed a group of about 150 Germans assembled in front of a Hamburg baker's shop. —Reuter.

British authorities ordered that persons caught plundering goods and coal trains, or even loitering on railway embankments without permits would be sent to emergency courts for trial as train thieves. —Associated Press.

BERLIN DRIVE

Berlin, Mar. 21.
Unarmed Americans were forced indoors late last night when the U.S. Army threw a light cordon around the sector of Berlin in what apparently was a drive to round up undesirable.

Unofficially it was reported that military police were seeking all military personnel at large without official leave, and that the measure might be the start of a new drive on black marketeers. —Associated Press.

U.S. Assures Turkey

Istanbul, March 21.
Reports here to-day said that the long interview between the Turkish Prime Minister and the United States Ambassador, was believed to be connected with assurances given by Washington to Turkey. The meeting took place on Monday. —Reuter.

COMMUNISTS IN GOVERNMENT

Ottawa, Mar. 21.
A member of the Canadian Parliament asserted yesterday that the Canadian Government service is "shot through and through" with Communists and Communist sympathisers.

Selwyn Loew, head of the Social Credit group in Parliament, made a statement in connection with the Moscow-directed espionage network uncovered in the dominion.

He said that the "Liberal" government of Prime Minister King stands charged to-day with gross negligence in the conduct of affairs as a result of which spy rings have grown up in this country.

Loew questioned whether there had been an investigation of the background of such employees, before they were given "responsible positions and key responsibilities." —Associated Press.

In Germany To-Day: REAL DISASTER YET TO COME

(By Boris Ridel)

BERNE, MARCH 21.
PASTOR MARTIN NIEMOELLER, 54-YEAR-OLD GERMAN PROTESTANT LEADER, WHO SPENT SEVEN YEARS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS UNDER THE NAZI REGIME, TOLD ME TO-DAY: "THE REAL DISASTER IN GERMANY IS YET TO COME. I AM CONVINCED THAT THE REAL MISERY IN THE GERMAN SITUATION IS ONLY JUST BEGINNING TO LOOM UP, THAT THE REAL CATASTROPHE OF THE GERMAN POSITION HAS NOT YET REVEALED ITSELF. ONLY VERY FEW PEOPLE HAVE GRASPED THE FOREBODING THAT ONE DAY OUR NATION OF 60,000,000 PEOPLE WILL FIND ITSELF IN UTTER DARKNESS, IN A COMPLETE VOID."

Pastor Niemoller has been attending the World Conference of Protestant Orthodox Church leaders in Switzerland, and I talked with him on the eve of his departure for Germany.

His declaration is the first statement to be made by German leaders since the end of the war. It represents the pastor's first public reaction to the present situation in Germany.

Niemoller said he believed the political parties as they were known in Germany to-day would eventually disappear. "I visualize future representation based rather on local professional groups than on national parties." He added: "For the time being one can only pave the way for the disappearance of the Nazi ideology and the only means of reaching the young now is with Germany. There are still forces in Germany to-day who try to exploit the material difficulties of the occupation powers with propaganda which tries to prove that Western civilisation is done for and that the Nazis, or some other totalitarian regime has taken its place. Such kind of propaganda will lead to new disasters, not only in Germany, but in the whole of Europe. This shows the immense responsibilities which fall on the shoulders of the individuals who are trying to create a new order in Germany."

God's judgment
The pastor speaking about the Allied Control Council said: "Nazism has successfully infiltrated into German suspicion of all foreigners and, therefore, the task of the intellectual regeneration should be carried out as far

as possible by Germans themselves. At the same time, it would be useful if declarations by the Church leaders and German intellectuals could find a wider hearing in Germany. I will try to open the eyes of the German people, and it will be the main task to show that we have the duty of accepting our suffering as God's judgment."

He said that the Germany of to-day is fertile ground for any propaganda which offers him better conditions of living. "In fact, such propaganda is the last life-buoy within reach of German grips it with all his might. The utterly emotional reaction to everything now current in Germany naturally carries immense dangers with it."

Asked about the problem of German guilt, the Pastor said: "The middle-aged people are willing to hear about the guilt of the German people, but the young ones, as long as they have not been given a goal in life, something worth while to which they can devote both their intellectual and physical energy, will remain susceptible to the poison of Nazism infiltrated in their veins. In the present situation, the Nazi ideal will become the last aim to which the young people cling, and they will hang on to it until something new has been offered to them, in which they can put their belief." —Reuter.

Athens, March 21.
Sir Clifford John Norton, new British Ambassador to Greece, to-day presented his credentials to Archbishop Damaskinos, Regent of Greece. —Reuter.

NAAFI PRESENTS
ENSA ENTERTAINMENTS FOR H.M. FORCES
AT
ENSA STAR THEATRE
"CHINESE CRACKERS"
NIGHTLY AT 7.30 P.M.

HONG KONG SERVICES RACE CLUB
A
MILITARY RACE MEETING
in aid of
The Commander-in-Chief's
FUND FOR THE DISTRESSED OF HONG KONG
will be held at
HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE
ON SUNDAY, 24TH MARCH
FIRST SADDLING BELL 1.30 P.M.
AN ADDITIONAL PARI-MUTUEL
will be in operation in the Members Enclosure.
TOTE DOUBLE ON 2nd & 4th RACES.

HURDLE RACE FOR HEAVY WEIGHT CLASS PONIES.
Entrances Public Enclosure \$1.00 including Tea
Members \$3.00
There are a limited number of Boxes available upon application to the Clerk of the Course, Major T. Ritchie, H.Q. Land Force.
Wing Comdr. F. W. CHADWICK, D.E.C.,
Secretary, H.K.S.R.C.
BY COURTESY OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

HELP THE COLONY TO GET BACK TO NORMAL
EITHER
REBUILD YOUR DAMAGED HOUSE
OR
SELL IT TO SOMEONE WHO WILL
WE CAN HELP YOU
DO ONE OR THE OTHER
COMMUNICATE WITH
HENRY GRAYE

Hong Kong Building Service
Asia Life Building, 1st Floor. 14, Queen's Road, Central, Tel: 31054

WELCOME TO:
BROADWAY STUDIO
88, Queen's Road C. Tel. 23585
9.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m.
BEST ARTISTS AT YOUR SERVICE
Satisfaction Guaranteed
ALSO QUICK SERVICE
Photos Ready in 3 Hours
Prices Moderate

WE BUY & SELL
all makes of
TYPEWRITERS, ADDING &
CALCULATING MACHINES
also
Anything & Everything
for OFFICE MACHINES
Excellent Service
HONG KONG TYPEWRITER
EXCHANGE
9, D'Aguiar St., Tel. 21433

"WEEKLY CHINA MAIL"
CONTAINING
ALL THE LOCAL NEWS OF THE WEEK
FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" & "SUNDAY HERALD"
ONLY 30 CENTS
ON SALE EVERY THURSDAY

HONG KONG TO TRY 15 JAPANESE

Biggest Case
The second case is the case of the lot. It is against the Germanism in the Col. cluding Col. Noma. the the Gaudiermarle, and the under him. When the case plate I home we will be indit all the bad men w caused so much misery people of Hong Kong dur occupation. The case is three headlin We are t arrange mass indictment the general staffs of violat the general headquarters.

know one day beforehand either to the Complainant's Bureau or office. Transport will be provided from the Hong Kong Hotel Stanley and back. Tel. 34121 or extension 69 or 71 or Tel. 23948.

ing to regard occurs for certain disease and ailments. For instance, the eyes of cats were kept out of the animals and eaten raw, are believed to be agents and military men. Agents are roaming the country. The all-powerful military

Quoting the remark of R.A.F. flyer, "If it were left to the common people there would be no war," Father Meyer holds that for the United Nations Organization to succeed it must be actively supported by the common people of the world.

agents and military men. Secret agents are roaming the country. The all-powerful military meddles

disturbing any. The king had done. They want to fight side by side with the common people for democracy.

CHINA'S MILLIONS.

Mr. W. H. Latimer, w
tative-inspector Sykes a
tor Anderson prosecu

Ten cyclists were summoned before Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday for causing obstruction near the Star Ferry Wharf. They were fined \$15 or five days' labour. Inspector Korstad executed.

Chinese Communists' Intensive Study

SHAUKIWAN DISASTER

(Continued from Page 1)

ed through the roof, tore white-ant-ridden tie poles into match-wood, and buried the occupants under tiles and rubble.

This part of the premises was completely wrecked.

In the front part of the structure, of two storeys, a large concrete block crashed through both roof and the first floor, without causing any injuries.

Lethal "Weapon"

In the road outside, only ten yards away lay a twisted sheet of steel, roughly thirty feet long, a weighing more than a ton, which had travelled nearly half a mile before hurling into Shaukiwan village. Miraculously, it caused little damage and no casualties, falling plumb square across the street, between two rows of buildings, practically touching both sides, and burying itself more than a foot into the asphalt and smashing the water main.

In its passage, it tore a hole in the roof of the building nearest the scene of the explosion and brought down part of the small verandah, but the sum total was trivial in relation to its potentiality for spreading disaster.

Extensive Damage

Dozens of roofs were smashed through by iron rods and pieces of concrete. Some of these flying missiles must have weighed up to two or three hundred-weight each, and staidler pieces were scattered over the entire area within a radius of half a mile.

Kung Nan village which was in direct line of the blast suffered worse. Particularly, it is little more than a flaming hail of thirteen or fourteen houses.

As one officer on the spot put it, "They don't look new any more," a masterpiece of understatement.

Without exception they were badly damaged and for practical purposes, the village is no longer habitable.

Here, half the population was to be counted among the injured, and many of the more serious cases came from Kung Nan. Several men were blown clean into the water, but these were the more fortunate ones.

In the houses, scores were injured by the crashing masonry, and it was astounding that the only death was that of an old woman, aged about 60, whose body was found at about four in the afternoon.

The barrack area, above the ammunition dumps also suffered severely.

Most of the occupants of the buildings appear to have received the warning in time and managed to get to cover outside.

The structures yesterday afternoon were described as "looking like London after the Blitz."

Twelve persons, three of them requiring hospital treatment, were injured in Shaukiwan Main Street, a mile from the dump, and were given first aid treatment in the Shaukiwan Public Dispensary.

Still farther away, near Tai-koo Dock, a woman was picked up with a shrapnel wound in the forehead.

Flying Debris

Flying glass caused numerous minor injuries. Windows were shattered as far away as the Lady Park Recreation Centre. One of the heaviest sufferers in this respect was Shaukiwan Police Station itself, which was littered inside and out with shattered window glass.

Shaukiwan Police Station, converted into a temporary dressing station, dealt with the majority of the minor casualties. At one time, when the injured were being brought up in appreciable number, injections were given to sufferers in the street outside.

Medical Work

Medical aid could hardly have been more efficiently or completely organised. Within a few minutes of the explosions, the Royal Navy had mustered five ambulances, three lorries, ten medical officers and numerous sick berth attendants in the Shaukiwan District, and a continuous stream of vehicles following brought medical sup-

Yenan, March 20. It is no accident that Chinese Communists hold undisputed control over a vast section of China to-day. They have gained their objectives through tremendous unity of effort, intensive study and, perhaps most importantly, by analysis of social relationships.

"Without really concrete knowledge of the actual conditions of the different strata of Chinese society, there cannot be really good leadership," party Chairman Mao Tze-tung has said.

Thus through investigations, constant questioning, numberless interviews with peasants, farmers, landlords and industrialists, the Communists frame a programme. These plans are introduced as legislation in border region Governments. What the Communists have done approximates to the American or British idea of legislators consulting their constituents.

They did search, analyse and evaluate every strand of popular reaction and opinion. Far without the backing of the masses, they often say, they would perish.

Mao himself often has pointed the way for party cadres to make researches and investigations of social, political and economic conditions in Chinese communities. He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

No False Pride

Mao, in instructing the party on the technique of digging out information, often relates his own early experiences in Hunan. There he talked to magistrates, judges, poor men, tax collectors and ordinary peasants. Upon entering a village for research purposes he would gather together three, five or eight men and women and take notes on their observations, discussing problems, and obtaining more reference for future checking.

"A thirst for knowledge and willingness to become an elementary school student, casting aside false pride, are needed," Mao tells the party workers adding: "Without investigation one has no right to voice one's opinion. I still feel sorely the imperative need of investigation of Chinese and international affairs. This feeling is closely linked with my incomplete knowledge. My desire is to learn from the masses, together with all the members of the party, and to continue to be an elementary school student."

The Communists begin their investigation programme at the top, under the ruling central committee which has a department for investigation and study. This collects materials on political, military, economic, cultural, social and class relations in China and in foreign countries. Its findings

plies, operating equipment, more ambulances, more doctors, more nurses, from all three Services, the Civil Medical Department and the Red Cross.

The collection of the casualties proceeded swiftly and all who required hospital treatment were on their way to hospitals within an hour and a half of the first blast.

The Fire Brigade, under Chief Brigade Officer Smith, was as quickly on the scene, but owing to the position of the ammunition dumps, it was impossible to get fire appliances close enough to deal efficiently with the fire which followed the explosions.

Village Evacuated

The danger of the further explosion compelled the issue of an order for the evacuation of Shaukiwan Village and pitiable sights were seen. Mothers wrapped up babies in heavy quilts and rushed wild-eyed through the streets, old men and old women struggled along, carrying a few belongings in hastily thrown together bundles, walking with friends, others seemed prepared to take their chance and had to be routed out of their homes before they would go.

The stall-holders in the market appear to have taken panic, for everything was left as it stood, stalls laden with vegetables, tomatoes and fruit, forgotten and ungarded.

Everywhere there were signs of the same hasty flight. Scarcely five per cent. of the village population stayed long enough to lock their doors behind them. Few bothered even to shut them. At two o'clock in the afternoon, except for the odd policeman, a stray chicken and a dog or two, there was no sign of life in the village.

Most of the people found temporary accommodation with friends in the Tai-koo area.

For using abusive language towards a Police constable, Wong Kin-hung, 30, was fined \$50 by Mr. George She at the Summary Military Court yesterday.

It was stated that accused was stopped by a constable near Man Wah Lane, at Bonham Strand East while he was carrying a box. When asked by the constable what was inside the box, accused said, "Don't be so saucy; you running dog."

Yenan, March 20.

Communists hold undisputed control over a vast section of China to-day.

They have gained their objectives through tremendous unity of effort, intensive study and, perhaps most importantly, by analysis of social relationships.

"Without really concrete knowledge of the actual conditions of the different strata of Chinese society, there cannot be really good leadership," party Chairman Mao Tze-tung has said.

Thus through investigations, constant questioning, numberless interviews with peasants, farmers, landlords and industrialists, the Communists frame a programme. These plans are introduced as legislation in border region Governments. What the Communists have done approximates to the American or British idea of legislators consulting their constituents.

They did search, analyse and evaluate every strand of popular reaction and opinion. Far without the backing of the masses, they often say, they would perish.

Mao himself often has pointed the way for party cadres to make researches and investigations of social, political and economic conditions in Chinese communities. He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary, the most fundamental methods, for understanding the whole social fabric consisting of selecting a particular village or town and examining it closely from the Marxist standpoint.

He says that general investigations of society are impossible and unnecessary,

SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
THE ROUSING ROMANTIC STAR-TEAM



Clark GABLE
Lana TURNER
"SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU"

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
ALSO: LATEST METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER NEWSREEL

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

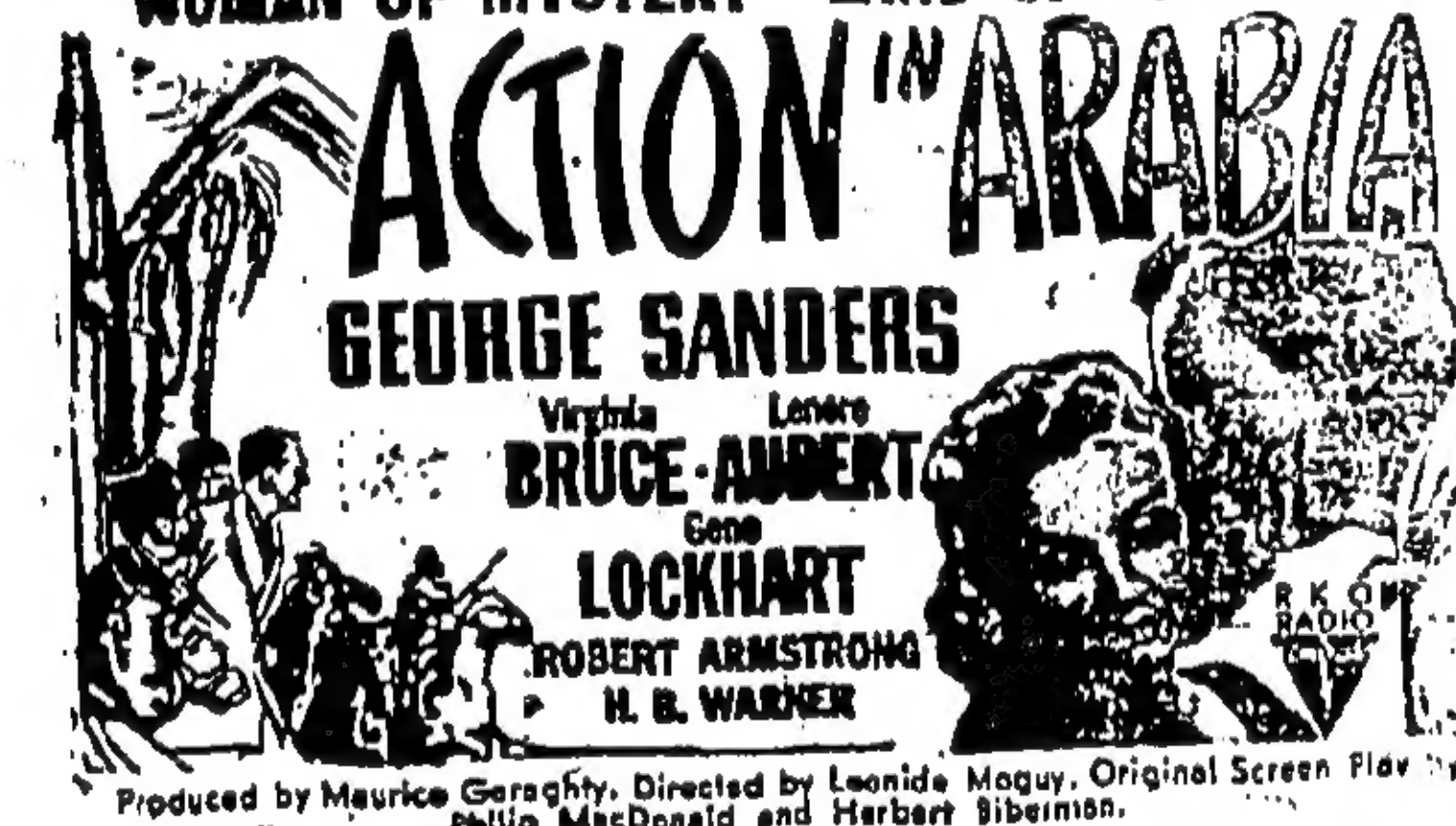
THRILLING ADVENTURE! PAGANS LOVE!



ALSO NEWSREEL "Mr. Churchill in Miami"

CENTRAL THEATRE
SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

WOMAN OF MYSTERY—LAND OF INTROUBLE



ALSO NEWSREEL "TO-DAY & TO-MORROW"

SHOWING TO-DAY **ALHAMBRA** AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 P.M.

ATOM BOMB! THE END OF THE ROAD THAT BEGAN WITH THE MARCH OF DEATH!



MAJESTIC
SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 P.M.

THE RECORD BREAKING PICTURE IN MOTION PICTURE HISTORY

"BATHING BEAUTY"

(IN TECHNICOLOR) Starring RED SKELTON
M-G-M's Most Spectacular Water Carnival

ORIENTAL
4 SHOWS: 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15

Final Showing To-day DOROTHY LAMOUR
ARTHUR DE CORDOVA

In Paramount's romantic-comedy

"A MEDAL FOR BENNY"

With Frank McHugh and others
Commencing To-morrow
"HOSTAGES"

New York, Mar. 21. The Journal of Commerce predicted a worldwide shortage of edible fats and oils will continue until the middle of 1947. It added that "vegetable oil production from the Pacific, such as the Philippines, held the key to restoration of normal supplies."—Associated Press.

Stimson's Disclosure

America Planned To Attack Japan First

WASHINGTON, MAR. 21. FORMER SECRETARY OF WAR HENRY STIMSON HAS DISCLOSED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "WAR CABINET" HAD DISCUSSED AND REJECTED NINE DAYS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR AN AMERICAN ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE "WITHOUT FURTHER WARNING."

STIMSON RECOUNTED THIS IN A STATEMENT SENT TO THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING JAPAN'S SURPRISE BLOW ON DEC. 7, 1941. THE COMMITTEE MADE STIMSON'S STATEMENT PUBLIC YESTERDAY.

British Position On Greece

London, Mar. 21. An official statement issued to-night said that the British Government had always been in favor of the earliest possible elections in Greece, and they will remain so. It added that the British Government does not take the view that the state of security in Greece would improve if the elections were postponed for two months, and the reconstruction of the country would be hampered.

On the question of electoral lists, the Government are informed, and it is admitted, that in most districts they are very good. It should be borne in mind that there are at present in Greece Allied observers, nearly 1,000 strong.

The Soviet Government were asked to provide observers. It is regretted that they declined. This is not a single list election. There are at present 14 parties in the field. The statement concludes that the British Government's advice had been given on the basis of the firm agreements, clear understanding and fulfillment of their obligations to the Greek people.—Reuter.

Mr. Bevin On Lebanon

London, March 21. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, told questioners in the House of Commons yesterday that Britain's agreement to keep troops in the Lebanon as long as France does had been superseded by "our undertaking to the Security Council to withdraw British troops as soon as practicable."

He said Britain has made no protest to France over the French arrangement to keep her troops in the Lebanon until April 1, 1947, and declared both France and Britain promised the Security Council they would withdraw "as soon as practicable."

Mr. Bevin added "it is not for us to determine the time required for this operation by the French authorities," and disclosed "nevertheless we have offered them our help in the way of transport."

The French argued there were a certain number of difficulties. Mr. Bevin explained in reply to Labourite R. Sinker question whether there was any reason why the French should not withdraw at the same time.—Associated Press.

INDONESIANS HAVE JAP PLANES

Batavia, Mar. 21. The crew of an R.A.F. Catalina plane yesterday reported that 60 Japanese single-engine planes have been seen parked at a Jozjalar field in central Java with three in the air and another taxiing.

Unofficial conjecture here is that the planes are hidden in a region closely guarded by the Indonesian Nationalist forces.

Meanwhile, one British soldier was killed and another wounded in a skirmish between British and Indonesian forces near Sourabaya.—Associated Press.

CATHAY

TO-DAY'S ATTRACTION
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Your Sweetheart Star Sings

"ALWAYS IN MY HEART"

with Kay Francis and Walter Huston

Fighting It Batavia

Batavia, Mar. 21. The Samarang area on the north coast of central Java was shaken by an artillery duel early to-day when Allied guns replied to Indonesian bombardment.

According to an official report, Indonesian troop movements were observed in the area.

At Bandung, Indonesian extremists attacked a concentration camp, killing one man and wounding three others. They also attacked positions held by Indian troops south of the town.

Indonesians, using tanks and artillery, attacked British patrols near the naval base of Sourabaya in eastern Java.

A British convoy, which was heavily attacked soon after leaving Bandung yesterday arrived at Batavia to-day, having successfully covered its 120 miles journey.

The third meeting between Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, Indonesian Prime Minister, and Dr. van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, which was to have taken place to-day to discuss Indonesia's own future, has been postponed as the necessary preparation work has not been completed.

The Dutch parliamentary mission to investigate conditions in Java arrived in Batavia to-day by air.—Reuter.

LADY SANDFORD'S SUICIDE

St. Martin, Oxfordshire, March 21. Lady Sandford, wife of Lord Sandford, was found dead by hanging at her home here.

She had been in ill-health for two years and said to be suffering from after-war strain. In her youth, she was associated with the suffragette movement.

Lord Sandford, who was informed of the tragedy, was formerly Treasurer of the King's household and represented Banbury, Oxfordshire, as Conservative member for 23 years.—Reuter.

Common Pool For World's Food?

Atlantic City, March 21. The World's mounting food crisis is rapidly crystallizing opinion here at the UNRRA's fourth council meeting that all the world's food supplies must be forced into a common pool from which the nations may share.

All supplying nations which may include any Latin-Americans and some neutrals such as Sweden and Switzerland are being considered but the U.S.S.R. is most on the list. The U.S.S.R. offered for sale to France 400,000 tons of wheat and 100,000 tons of barley.

Russia failed to reply to far to the U.N.R.R.A. query whether it could supply any wheat to help out liberated countries. Assistant Secretary of State William Clayton told the Council, "there is no room for doubt that the Combined Food Board would be a better body if Russia were to join and pool in its information of food supplies."

Russia's chief delegate here, N. I. Feonov, in an interview said he lacked information on how the government will respond to the discussion. Feonov criticized the Combined Food Board's allotments.—Associated Press.

PRINCESS MAKES A CONQUEST

Enniskillen, Ulster, Mar. 21. Princess Elizabeth continued her conquest of Ulster hearts to-day when she made a 200-mile drive through the heart of Northern Ireland.

She set out from Government House, Hillsboro, in the morning, with her uncle and aunt, Lord and Lady Granville, over a route that took her through four of the six counties—Down, Antrim, Tyrone and Fermanagh. Everywhere in the little towns and villages, at the gates of farm houses and cottages, Ulster women and children welcomed her with cheers.

The Princess, smartly dressed in doll grey, waved and smiled to the crowds.

In Portlough and at Dungannon, there were particularly

Vanadium Discovery

Durango, Mar. 21. Mining engineers here say that the world's largest supply of vanadium ore has been discovered northwest of Durango in south-western Colorado. They added that the ore is "exceptionally high" in its content of uranium, which is an essential in the manufacture of the atomic bomb.

The western representative of the Vanadium Corporation of America, Robert Sterling, said, however, he doubted such a discovery had been made at Durango and expressed his belief that the reported discovery was mistaken.

Experts in Durango, on the other hand, express their belief that the discovery is the mother lode of all vanadium deposits in Western Colorado and Eastern Utah and that all vanadium mining so far has been merely on the edge of the lode.

One expert said that "there is enough vanadium there to harden all the steel that will be manufactured for the next 25 years and to provide enough uranium to blow the world out of existence."

The estimate made was 1,000,000 tons of five per cent vanadium ore.—Associated Press.

enthusiastic scenes. The Princess went into the girls' school at Dungannon and after taking a cup of coffee heard the school girls sing to her: "Come back to Ulster, dear Princess."—Reuter.

LEE THEATRE



SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
AT MESSRS W. HAKING & CO., Alexandra Building.
Booking Hours: From 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.



Wellcome Company, Ltd.

67A DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL,
HIGH CLASS WINE, SPIRIT and PROVISION MERCHANTS
GRAND OPENING ON FRIDAY 22ND INSTANT

Call To Talk It Over

New York, Mar. 21. Secretary Wallace called for a "clear statement of facts" back of the "recent actions" of the Soviet government which have been so disturbing and which are feeding the current talk of war.

He counselled cool judgment on the part of the United States and said that Russia disclaims aggressive intentions.

Urging a special effort to talk things over with the Soviet leaders Wallace said: "I think we can make it clear to the Russian government that no country, however, powerful in a military or economic way, can dominate by mere force even the smallest countries for very long. Russia can't ride roughshod over Eastern Europe and get away with it any more than we could in Latin America or England, or India or Africa."

Wallace spoke at a dinner honouring W. Averell Harriman, retired Ambassador to Russia.—Associated Press.

MOST POWERFUL CARRIER

Belfast, March 21. Princess Elisabeth smashed a bottle of Australian wine across the stern of the largest British aircraft carrier and murmured "I christen thee H.M.S. Eagle."

People from throughout Northern Ireland came to see the slim young woman who may rule them as Queen some day. She wore green on this, her first trip from the mainland without her parents.

Details of the Eagle are secret. Officials said that it will be one of the most powerful units in the Royal Navy.—Associated Press.

NEW CONSTITUTION

Paris, March 21. The French Cabinet has decided to hold the national elections on June 2.

The Constituent Assembly will urge speed in work on the new constitution so that it can be presented to the people not later than May 5. If the constitution is approved on May 5 the referendum national elections will set up a permanent French government. If the constitution is disapproved, a new Constituent Assembly will be elected.—Associated Press.

TORY WIN

London, March 21. The combined universities by-election was won to-day by Mr. H. G. Stranges, Conservative, with 5,489 votes against 5,124 for the Independent candidate, Mr. Stocks, thus showing a Conservative gain from the Independent.

The election was caused by the death of the Independent member, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, in January.—Reuter.

Still No Cabinet In Belgium

London, Mar. 21. The Belgian Government of M. Paul Henri Spaak failed to obtain a vote of confidence in the Belgian Parliament to-day, the Brussels Radio announced.

The Radio added that Socialists and Communists voted in favour of the motion supporting the Spaak Government, but the Christian-Socialists opposed it and the Liberals abstained.

After the voting, it was announced that 29 votes had been given for the Government and 90 against, with 16 abstentions. A Communist deputy then said that his vote had not been recorded and that he had voted for the Government.

It is not yet known whether M. Spaak will offer his resignation to Prince Charles (Regent), without first having further consultations with the leaders of other political parties.

Belgium, one month after the general election, is still without a strong government, and observers to-night consider that complicated negotiations for the formation of a new Coalition lie ahead.—Reuter.

M.P.'S TO VISIT LOW COUNTRIES

London, Mar. 21. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, said in reply to a question in the House of Commons yesterday that he would be glad to make arrangements at a suitable time for members of Parliament to visit Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

Labourite Ernest Davies, who asked the question, said invitations had been received from those countries for Britain to send all-party delegations.—Associated Press.

57 TOO MANY

Canberra, Mar. 21. The Australian commission which flew to Rabaul to investigate conditions aboard the Japanese repatriation ship Yokusuki reported yesterday to Parliament that the ship was overloaded by only 57 persons when it left Sydney.

The investigation was made after sharp criticism of the government for allowing the vessel to leave, being alleged as dangerously overloaded.—Associated Press.

SPY TRIAL

Toronto, March 21. Preliminary hearings of espionage charges against the seven persons named by the Royal Commission will open on March 25, it was announced to-day.

The defendants have elected to be tried by jury.—Reuter.

New York, Mar. 21. The American Petroleum Institute reported daily average gross crude oil production in the United States rose 10,000 barrels last week for a total output of 1,144,000 barrels, compared with 1,134,000 barrels the week before. The institute reported that 83.3 per cent of the production was refined.—Associated Press.

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING

10 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE
INSERTION. PREPARED
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
INSERTION, ADDITIONAL
WORDS 10 CENTS PER WORD
PER INSERTION

\$2

Readers are advised at our
office for Box Nos. 21, 22, 23,
24, 25.

WANTED KNOWN

SOMEWHERE ELSE can you see
for yourself such a magnificent
collection of "pre-war" made
luxury goods as now shown by
Mackie & Co. Ltd. 22 Queen's Road
Central. Also unopened directly
from Sweden "Pine" pure silk
embroidered pajamas, kimono
etc. with "Pineapple" embroidery.
Seeing is believing!

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Telephone Numbers

2201—E. R. H. H.
2202—W. W. H. H.
2203—Shipping, Exports, In-
surance
2204—Commodore, Accounts,
Machinery
2205—Warehouse Co.
2206—Warehouse Co. (night)

THE HONG KONG
ELECTRIC CO., LTD.CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
CO., LTD.

Under Direction of
Military Administration.
ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Consumers are informed that
charges for electricity from the
15th March 1946 will be based on
1945 rates plus 100 per cent
surcharge. Amounts should be
paid at present at the follow-
ing offices:

Hong Kong
Commodore Area, Gloucester
Bldg.
Postern Street, Substation
45 Lower Lascar Road.
Wanchai Substation, 74 John
son Road.

Kowloon
Tsimshui Substation—Nathan
Road.
Administrative Office—Ar-
my Street.
Special rates will be given for
a BULB SUPPLY.

THE HONG KONG
ELECTRIC CO., LTD.CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
CO., LTD.

Under Direction of
Military Administration.

LAMMEK BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and
Appraisers,
Pedder Building,
Telephone No. 20224

SERVICE AUCTION ROOM

Auctioneers, Surveyors, & etc.
Residence, French Bank Bldg.
A.E.R. de Souza, Auctioneer.
Telephone 31867

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has re-
ceived instructions from the
Custodian of Property to sell by
Public Auction commencing at
10.30 a.m. on SATURDAY, the
23rd March, 1946, at the pre-
mises of

Mackie Wharf, North Point.
(behind Commercial Press Ltd.)

A Large Quantity of Iron Scrap,
except two boilers marked
"Yuen Hing" in Chinese

The above Premises will be
open to inspection on 21st and
22nd March, 1946, between 10.00
a.m. and 5.00 p.m., and between 2.00
p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the
Conditions of Sale published in the
Gazette, except that three
weeks will be allowed for re-
moval.

Hong Kong, Mar. 22, 1946.
A. E. R. de SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

Decline In
Imports From
Shanghai

Hong Kong commission
houses dealing in Shanghai
goods report a sharp decline in
imports since the operation of
the new financial order requir-
ing bills to be drawn through
a designated exchange bank be-
fore export duty declarations are
accepted by the Customs.
Until the new order came
into effect, it was the practice
for shippers to send goods to
Hong Kong on open account,
leaving the financial settlement
to be effected later, generally
after sale. Now that impor-
ters are required to pay the
drafts drawn on them before
they can take delivery of goods,
most of them are either not
prepared or not inclined to
agree to this financial outlay.
It is said that the last two
arrivals from Shanghai brought
less than one-third of the nor-
mal quantity of goods for Hong
Kong.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, Mar. 21.
So much uncertainty hovered over
cereal futures Wednesday that most
traders sat back and waited for the
situation to clarify. The transactions
were the lightest in days.
Prices drifted, with oats easing off.
Usually heavy May rice hardly stirred
although it was already to firm, despite
weakness at Winnipeg. Offerings of
wheat, corn and barley were negligible
or absent.
Wheat and corn finished at collins.
Oats were unchanged to 1/8 below
Tuesday's closing. Rice was 1/4
down to 1/4. Barley was unchanged.
Associated Press.

Washington, Mar. 21.
The civilian production administration
reported automobile passenger car pro-
duction dropped to 47,666 vehicles in
February, 10, 119 below January.
Associated Press.

New York, Mar. 21.
Western Electric Company announced
it was turning out civilian telephones at
the highest rate in history at the end
of 1945. Its net income for 1945 was
\$12,126,166, equal to \$2.52 a common
share. Associated Press.

NOTICE

The offices of THOMAS LE
C. KUEN & CO., CERTIFIED
ACCOUNTANTS, formerly of
1st floor, Gloucester Building,
have now been removed to
Rooms 115-116, 1st floor, Wind-
sor House, Victoria, Hong Kong.
THOMAS LE C. KUEN,
A.L.A.A.
Telephone 22570.
Hong Kong 15th March, 1946.

UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON,

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

31101 Manager's Office
31102 Fire Department
31103 Marine Department and
General Office.

BRITISH MILITARY
ADMINISTRATION
(HONG KONG)

NOTICE

To Mr. Chung Siu Ting
(鍾少庭) Occupant of Large
House on D.D. 124, known as
"Ho Lo" (何祿), Lots Nos.
1996, 1997, 1998 & 1999.

You are hereby requested to
bring the keys of the above-men-
tioned house to me as soon as
possible, at Peninsula Hotel, 1st
Floor.

J. P. MILLER, Major,
Billeting & Accommodation
Officer, Room 102, Peninsula
Hotel.

HALF A MILLION MEN'S
SECOND - HAND JACKETS
AND TROUSERS SUITABLE
FOR THE HONG KONG
TRADE AT FOUR SHILLINGS
EACH.

Thousands shipped to Middle
East.

Quick shipment of pressed
bales of one thousand assorted
garments.

Establish confirmed credits in
payment of any quantity on an
English bank.

M. Newman Contractors Ltd.,
Heron Street, Manchester 7.
Cable Address: Harbinway.

World Bank To
Make Loans

SAVANNAH, MAR. 21.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE DELE-
GATES, TO-DAY HOMEWARD BOUND, ARE CONFI-
DENT THAT BOTH THE WORLD BANK AND THE
MONETARY FUND WILL BE IN OPERATION BY AU-
TUMN.

TREASURY SECRETARY VINSON FORECAST THAT THE
BANK WILL HAVE MADE "SUBSTANTIAL LOANS"
PARTICULARLY FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF
WAR SHATTERED COUNTRIES, BY THE END OF
THIS YEAR.

Other delegates estimated that
the probable loans by that time
will be \$1,000,000,000 to
\$2,000,000,000 with China ex-
pected to be one of the earliest
applicants.

The world bank expects that
only a small percentage of the
total subscriptions will be called
in during the early stages of
operations. The bank further
expects to "float" some issues of

world bank bonds, probably
starting with "test issues" in
September or October. State and
Treasury department officials
predict the bonds will sell like
"hot cakes" to American inves-
tors, but it is planned to float
only small offerings of perhaps
100,000,000 bonds at the out-
set.

Later on, issues of foreign
nations may be offered with
world bank backing and guaran-
teeing them. Thirty-seven mem-
ber nations share liability for
any default on loans made by
the bank. If all 45 Bretton
Woods signatories join, the as-
sets of the bank will be \$9,100,-
000,000 and the fund will be
\$8,800,000,000 but Russia, New
Zealand, and some others have
not ratified the Bretton Woods
agreement.

The Problems

Among the problems facing
the two institutions are—
whether Italy and other enemy
countries shall be admitted in
spite of the lack of a par value
and the settling of a par value
on currencies. The pact pro-
vide only slight changes in cur-
rency valuations to be allowed
after the pact set to prevent
"competitive depreciation" of
a country's reduction of the cur-
rency value in order to make
its goods sell more cheaply
abroad. This would cut into the
markets of other nations.

The present of the bank and
the manager of the fund are still
not selected. The conference
governors elected seven execu-
tive directors for the bank and
seven for the fund to go with
the directorship seats automati-
cally, accorded to the United
States, Britain, China, France
and India.

Treasury Secretary Vinson
closed the conference with the
declaration that the "fund and
bank" are now established and
beginning "to breathe as a liv-
ing organism." Representatives
of eight nations praised their
work done within the last 10
days. Associated Press.

N.Y. STOCK
MARKETS

New York, March 21.
Last hour buying yesterday in
the New York stock market re-
vealed an irregular trend and
lifted prices of Steels, Motors,
Rails, Tobacco and Utilities from
fractions to over two points.
Dealings were slow most of the
session but picked up on the late
rally.

Volume of business for the day
was 1,200,000 shares.
Although international develop-
ments were still uncertain, buyers
took a healthier view of the whole
picture. The buying off-set the
previous day's sharp decline.

Dow Jones averages "stood at"
73.64, with Industrials at 195.53,
Rail, 63.30 and Utilities 40.97.
Closing quotations for the day
were as follows:

Adams Express \$20 1/2
Alaska Juneau \$9 1/2
American Can \$32 1/2
American Smelting \$63
American Telephone \$100 1/2
American Tobacco \$9 1/2
Anaconda Copper \$46 1/2
Armour \$13 1/2
Aviation Corporation \$12
Baldwin Locomotive \$32 1/2
Barnard \$28 1/2
Bendix Aviation \$50 1/2
Bethlehem Steel \$102 1/2
Boeing Airplane \$32 1/2
Borden Co. \$58 1/2
Canadian Pacific \$10 1/2
J. I. Case \$41 1/2
Chrysler \$124 1/2
Colgate's \$47 1/2
Commercial Solvents \$20 1/2
Corn Products \$65 1/2
Dupont de Nemours \$104 1/2
Eastman Kodak \$240
Electric Power & Light \$22 1/2
General Electric \$40 1/2
General Motors \$73 1/2
Goodrich \$79
Goodyear \$66 1/2
Homestead Mining \$51 1/2
International Harvester \$58
International Paper Co. \$44 1/2
Johns-Manville \$148
Kingscott Copper \$53 1/2
Montgomery Ward \$85 1/2
National Distillers \$72 1/2
National Lead \$36 1/2
New York Central \$27 1/2
Packard Motors \$10 1/2
Pan American Airlines \$21 1/2
Pennsylvania Railroad \$45 1/2
Radio Corporation \$16 1/2
Rohm & Co. \$32 1/2
Republic Steel \$32 1/2
Reynolds Tobacco \$41 1/2
Schlumberger \$53 1/2

BRIDGE
NOTES

Today's hand, a good demonstration
of careful play, was played by George
Rapee, son of the famous orchestra
conductor, and one of the younger
bridge stars.

South, Dealer
East-West vulnerable
B. 8 4 8
H. A J 8
D. A Q J 8 7
C. 7 5

B. K Q 7 5
H. K 10 7 2
D. 5 4
C. K 6 3

B. A
H. Q 9 5 4
D. 10 9 2
C. A Q J 3

The bidding
South West North East
1H. 18. 2D. 3H.
Pass Pass Pass Pass
4 West opened the King of spades,
and Mr. Rapee won with the Ace. He
then led a low heart and successfully
finessed dummy's Jack. A club finesse
next led to West's King, and the
spade return forced South to ruff.
Now the six of hearts was led, West
played the seven, and dummy finessed
the eight.

The reason for this deep finesse was
that if East could win the trick, there
would be only one trump left out,
and the trump Ace could pick that up
whenever South wanted to do so.
And if East could win the trick as
was the case, the finesse was necessary
to avoid the loss of two trump tricks.
West could have made the play much
harder for Mr. Rapee by putting up
the heart ten, but played the low
heart in the hope that the trump Ace
would be played.

After winning the eight of hearts,
Mr. Rapee abandoned trumps, returning
to his hand with a club to lead the
ten of diamonds. East properly refused
to take his king, and the diamond
ten held the trick. The nine of di-
amonds was then finessed, and East
took his King. East then led ten of
clubs, moving South's last high club.
A trump lead at this point would
have lost the game for South, but he
carefully led his last diamond. West
could ruff, but could not prevent South
from getting to dummy with the trump
Ace to discard the losing club on a
long diamond.

Yesterday you were Oswald Jacoby's
partner and with neither side vulnerable,
you held:

B. K 10 7 0
H. Q 5 4
D. 6
C. K J 9 8 3

The bidding:
Jacoby Schenken You Maise
1S. Pass 3C. Pass
18. Pass 3C. Pass
19. Pass 3C. Pass
ANSWER: With three spades. That
was the point of bidding two clubs at
your last turn. By temporarily first
and then raising spades, you show a
hand about midway between a single
and a double raise.

Score 100 per cent for three
spades, 80 per cent for four spades, 0
for any other bid.

QUESTION
To-day you are David Bruce Burn-
stone's partner and with neither side
vulnerable, you hold:
B. K 10 7
H. Q 5 4
D. 6
C. A Q J 9 8 3

The bidding:
Burnstone Jacoby You Schenken
1S. Pass 3C. Pass
18. Pass 3C. Pass
19. Pass 3C. Pass
What do you bid? (Answer
To-morrow)

COPPER STRIKES

New York, Mar. 21.
Strikes in the nation's cop-
per mines threaten to further
aggravate the already serious
copper shortage in the United
States, it was reported yester-
day.

The February output of raw
and refined copper dropped to
its lowest level since 1938 with
domestic mine and custom
smelting primary and second-
ary production at 41,818 tons,
off 16,965 tons from January
and the smallest output since
July 1933. Refined copper
dropped 25,414 tons to a total
of 43,584 tons, the lowest since
August 1933. Associated
Press.

Winnipeg, Mar. 21.
May rice \$38 1/2; oats, May and July,
51 1/2; barley, May and July, 61 1/2.
Flour unchanged. Associated Press.

New Orleans, Mar. 21.
Cotton futures closed yesterday at
higher to 1/8 lower, May 26 1/2 bid;
July 26 1/2 bid; October 26 1/2; December
26 1/2; March 26 1/2; spot un-
changed middling 26 1/2. Associated
Press.

Sears, Roebuck Co. \$41 1/2
Shell Oil \$33
Socomey Vacuum \$16
Southern Pacific \$50 1/2
Standard Brands \$47 1/2
Standard Oil of California \$48 1/2
Standard Oil of N. Jersey \$55 1/2
Studebaker \$30 1/2
Union Bag \$26
Union Carbide \$100 1/2
U.S. Rubber \$47
U.S. Steel \$33 1/2
Westinghouse \$33 1/2
Youngstown Sheet & Tube \$38 1/2
Associated Press.

JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO., LTD.



I.C.S.N. Co.'s S.S. "ESANG" to SHANGHAI 2 p.m. 24th March
L.S.C.N. Co.'s S.S. "WINGSANG" to SWATOW 2 p.m. 23rd March

IN PORT

S.S. "ESANG" H.K. Praya
S.S. "TAKSANG" From U.K. via Straits, Manila, Shanghai
(GLEN LINE Berth) Holt's Wharf
S.S. "KWANGSANG" Kowloon Dock
M.V. "HICKORY CREST" (Store Ship) Mackies Wharf
S.S. "WINGSANG" H.K. Praya

All the above Subject to Alteration without Notice.
PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO REGISTER THEIR NAMES
AS FAR AS POSSIBLE IN ADVANCE OF THE DATES UPON
WHICH THEY INTEND TO LEAVE.

GLEN LINE LTD.

Also Agents for

PRINCE LINE LTD.

Managing Agents

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

Telephone No. 30311

SHIPPING DEPT.—Ground Flr., Jardine's Bldg., 18, Pedder Street.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

AGENTS:

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING TO SWATOW

S.S. "HANYANG" Noon 28th March

SAILING TO CANTON

S.S. "FATSHAN" 10.30 a.m. 20th March

Subject to alteration without notice.

For Freight and Saloon Passages all lines,
please apply to:
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Connaught Road, Central, Telephone 80331 (Private exchange)

For Passages other than Saloon to Swatow and Shanghai
please apply to:
Messrs. NAM TAI
127, Des Voeux Road, Central, Telephone 20110

For Passages other than Saloon by S.S. "FATSHAN,"
please apply to:
THE CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE, Telephone 31116.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

"Glenartney" expected to arrive from U. K. via
Singapore on 22nd March.

For Passage and Freight Particulars
apply to:
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS
Telephone: 24875

The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

of Copenhagen.

OUTWARDS:

m.s. "Mongolia" due at Hongkong: about 4th April
m.s. "Kina" due at Hongkong: middle of June

HOMEWARDS:

M.S. "MONGOLIA"

loading here second half of April

for

Antwerp, Rotterdam, Copenhagen and probably

Oslo, Gothenburg

For further particulars apply to:

The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Queen's Bldg., 2nd floor. Tel. 34111 & 34112.

CHEE HING CO.

COAL MERCHANTS, STEVE DORES, ARMY AND NAVY
CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL LABOUR SUPPLIERS.

We beg to inform H.M. Forces and the General Public of
Hong Kong that we have Big Open Ground Storage To Let
at very moderate rental. Convenient transportation for
lorries and loading and unloading of lighters. Very suitable
accommodation for storing coal or other general cargo.

For further Particulars please Phone Nos. 27360, 30452.

16/17, Connaught Road, Central

